

THE CAPITULATIONS.

EGYPTIAN OPINION.

Although native public opinion is opposed to the Capitulations, so far as regards the privileges they confer upon Europeans, yet at the same time the statements of Lord Cromer in favor of their abolition have not been received with any enthusiasm, as it is believed that the Capitulations are an effective hindrance to the increase of British influence in Egypt, and that it would be better to leave them with all their imperfections and injustices than to remove such a powerful obstacle to the growth of the power of the Occupation. The following article explains this standpoint. It is translated from "Al Kheir," an Arabic weekly published and edited by Mahmoud Ibrahim, an influential ex-Government official, (Mohammed).

On notifying the publication in London of Lord Cromer's report the telegrams pointed out three of the subjects treated therein, namely: the necessity for abolishing the Capitulations; the favorable attitude of the Khedive towards the establishment of amicable relations between the British and the Egyptians; the co-operation of the Legislative Council and the General Assembly. We wish now to deal with the first-mentioned part of these subjects, viz.: the Capitulations. One of our best writers reported at the statements made by Lord Cromer as to the necessity of the abolition of the Capitulations in the following manner: "The Capitulations are a guarantee of the independence of Egypt and a brake on the Occupation. Without the Capitulations Egypt would have become a British Colony long ago."

It is not strange then that Lord Cromer should be the originator of the only remaining stumbling block in his way for the accomplishment of his work in Egypt. He has overcome all difficulties; he has established the most friendly relations between the British and the Egyptians, so that if any Egyptians were told that England was about to evacuate the country they would weep and would send the British soldiers by their uniforms to induce them to remain at Kasr el-Nil and Kom el-Dik.

The Anglo-French agreement will mark in history a very convincing proof of Lord Cromer's great ability in politics for the jobs he has played on the Egyptian Republic. His Edward together and thus silenced the National Party. He has secured the good-will of the members of the Legislative Council, so that they are more submissive to Kasr el Doubara than ever before. He has abolished the Calais de la Dette and put the Finance at his disposal. He has subdued the Sudan for his country. There remains nothing besides the Capitulations, after putting an end to them he will bid go "good-bye" to go and live quietly on the banks of the Thames for the remainder of his life in order to make room for his disciple, Sir Edouard Thornton, who is at present studying politics at the Foreign Office and preparing himself for the important post which will be left vacant by Lord Cromer.

The Capitulations ensure the existence of the International Courts for a long term of years. Their existence strengthens the influence of the Consuls and their influence is most beneficial to the country in regard to the freedom it enjoys in speech and in action. Without them we would not have a free Press to write, criticize, and oppose. Without them no Egyptian would have been allowed to stand in the midst of Mohamed Aly Square and say "I am free to say and write what I like," and no one would be allowed to preach patriotism and speak on any national subject were it not for the Capitulations. Why then should natives complain of them owing to the trifling disadvantages resulting therefrom? But after all what are these drawbacks? They say that these disadvantages are that the foreigners are not tried with the natives in the same tribunal. We may here say that there is no harm or disadvantage in such treatment; any foreigner who transgresses against a native is liable to be accused by the native before his com-

petent consular authorities, tried and condemned by his consular court. If this court does not act with justice and impartiality the matter could be referred to and brought before the Ministry of Foreign Affairs on which that court depends.

We cannot pretend that the French, the Italian, the Hellenic Governments would not deal out justice in cases between Egyptians and their subjects, in order not to show the natives the way how to obtain satisfaction against those who encroach upon them, and consequently would refrain from going to law, or to apply to the proper authority in the right way. The field lies therefore with our timidity, for we are offended, but we remain in silence. We are encroached upon, but we do not take the trouble to seek redress at the Consulate which is near at hand.

In numerous instances we have recently noticed that the consular authorities are now dealing more severely with their subjects. As a result, rights are being equally enjoyed by International courts, and no one dares deny the independence of action and freedom of opinion of these institutions, their impartiality and their influence. These courts are the only sources in Egypt of justice and equality between the high and the low, and between the rich and the poor. On all occasions they have condemned the Government in favor of natives as well as foreigners, in favor of local subjects. We are of opinion that on the very day these Capitulations are abolished, on that day the British flag will be hoisted over the land of Egypt. Are the Egyptians aware of this or not? I do not, the sooner they appreciate the situation, the better it will be for them.

CAIRO S. P. C. A.

ANNUAL REPORT.

Allusion has been made in previous reports to the question of the construction of a Deoua-ville, or light railway, leading from the principal quarters to points at the outskirts of the town and thus doing away altogether with the use of carts for the conveyance of goods over the desert. This is a matter in which the committee take the greatest interest. The concession for these lines was approved and sanctioned in June last, and a good many technical details in regard to the crossing of the State Railway line, and the points at which stone and material could be unloaded, had subsequently been arranged, so that the Deutscher Light Railway could not begin work until December. Lines are to be laid to the Red Mountain, to the sand and kin quarries, and to two quarries beyond the Citadel, known as the Middle and Upper quarries. Distributing depots for the town will be at Bab el-Hanash, the Mosque, and at a point north of the Citadel. The work will be pushed on, and should be completed by the end of July if, as is hoped, these lines are eventually exclusively used for the transport of stone, etc., cart traffic across the desert should cease.

The method of disembarking cattle, horses, sheep, etc., at Alexandria has recently been suggested by the attention of the Alexandria and Cairo S. P. C. A. Units quite recently bullocks and buffaloes were noticed by the bars from the bottom of the hold, and naturally struck against the sides of the hatch and bulwark, as the winch was swung round to drop them into the lighter. Used with no harm were dragged from the lower deck by the forelock. Cases of dislocation occurred in consequence of animals being hoisted by one foot and roughly lowered into the lighter, and two horns of some of the bullocks were broken. In one instance a consignment of over 300 goats arrived. They had been on board for 8 days without food or water, the water being apparently only sufficient in quantity for the crew.

This state of things was brought to the notice of the Khedivial Mail Line and Bel's Asia Minor S. S. Co. and the persons influence of Mr. Gould and Mr. F. Allen largely contributed to cause the former company to change their method of disembarking animals. All ships arriving at the Port of Alexandria with cattle should use slings similar to those now used by the Khedivial Mail Co. for bullocks, horses, and mules. Sheep and goats should be hoisted up from the hold in a square box large enough to hold 6 or 8 sheep at a time. The box or boxes should have iron rings

at the corners with a small chain fixed to the chain of the winch.

In view of the fact that large numbers of animals are brought to Egypt in ships belonging to the Austrian Lloyd Co. and to Greek companies, Mr. Gould spoke to the Austrian and Greek Consular authorities on the subject of the methods of disembarking animals. Of them they promised to enquire into the matter at once and take action. The Austrian Lloyd Agent has since issued a circular forbidding the use, in the vessels of his company, of objectionable modes of disembarking cattle.

The instructions of Bel's Asia Minor S. S. Co. to the captains of their steamers are to use canvas slings for all heavy animals such as bullocks, horses, etc. It is sincerely to be hoped that the company will, in future, see that these instructions are properly carried out.

EGYPT AND U. S. A.

MACHINERY IMPORTS.

Lately we referred to the fact that there is a large and steadily increasing market in Egypt for British machinery. Our views receive ample confirmation in a very candid report by Consul Sir Morgan, the American representative at Cairo. He writes:—"While British manufacturers, the Americans refuse to guarantee their goods, considering themselves by saying, 'The machines do the work we claim for them in this country (the United States)'; and then proceed to put indignant expressions into their letters which are, in many cases, beyond the highest estimation of the infidelity, against or purchase. One manufacturer lost a market for his 'cultivators' owing to the springs carrying the body of the machine not being strong enough to properly support the machine when crossing the irrigation channels, with which all fields in Egypt are intersected. In reply to the suggestion made to strengthen the springs, he said that the machines were not made to 'jump ditches'. These ditches are ridges of 12 to 2 in. or 3 in. deep. Suggestions as to 'finch' of certain wearing parts, as are regularly sought as they are made, are also suggestions about modifications to make the machines more adaptable to the peculiar agricultural conditions of the country, the nature of the soil, etc. British manufacturers have long had the reputation of acting in precisely a similar manner as that now attributed to Americans, but I have it from a gentleman recently returned from the United States, which he visited for the sole purpose of inducing manufacturers to introduce certain modifications in their agricultural machinery which were essential to their efficient working in Egypt, that he simply lost his time and money, and, returning east, he offered his suggestions to a British manufacturer, who at once took up the business. The purchaser is paying 30 per cent. more for his machines, but he gets what he requires, and also the guarantee for working efficiency, which the American manufacturers refuse."

LOCOMOTIVES IN EGYPT.

Following up these exceedingly interesting remarks, the American Consul-General treats his Government to some "home truths" with regard to Yankee locomotives. He writes:—"American locomotives a few years ago obtained an unenviable reputation in Egypt, and were the subject of more than one official report and reference. Here, again, I think it but just to remark that at the time they were ordered there was a general outcry at the lack of transport—locomotives were required and that immediately American manufacturers undertook to fill the void in an incredibly short space of time, and did so. The order was in every sense 'rushed' to fill an immediate necessity. Under other conditions it is not impossible that American manufacturers could successfully compete with those of other countries, whether from the point of view of rapid delivery, finish, or general efficiency, or all three combined. The reasons for the comparative failure of the American locomotives to come up to local expectations might form the subject of a report by a machinery expert near here to study the general question of machinery for the Egyptian market." Before the American expert goes to Egypt this British friend interested should make their market secure. At the present time they have an opportunity which may never occur again.

CORPORATION OF WESTERN EGYPT.

SOME PARTICULARS OF THE COMPANY'S CONCESSION.

The agricultural and mineral possibilities of Egypt are now occupying increasing attention. This applies especially to the outlying provinces of the country, away from the valley of the Nile and the proverbial fertility of the riparian region. The Corporation of Western Egypt, Ltd., which was formed in January last, has been granted a concession covering about 74,000 square miles of land in these provinces; but, as the corporation issued no prospectus, no particulars of its properties have been made known. It is stated that the capital was over-subscribed, and the details that follow have been furnished to us by the company.

The lands vested by the corporation include the four oases, named respectively Kharga, Bahariya and Farafra, which bear evidence, in their now silted Roman walls, of considerable prosperity in by-gone times, as a result of possession of that essential requirement in a valuable country—an unfailing supply of water. The big question of the corporation has exploited these wells, but it appears that it will not be necessary to rely on any such limited supply. The news has reached the corporation that a plentiful supply of water has been struck in the oases of Kharga, not far below the surface, and at a depth of 145 ft. water will be obtained by means of a drill yielding a supply which rises 2 ft. above the ground.

As a natural result of the discovery of water by the engineering staff, attention is being directed to the nature of the concessions held by the Corporation of Western Egypt, Ltd., from the Egyptian Government. Chief among these are land grants, which, of course, increase in value as the permanency of the water supply can be assured. The extent of these land grants will be appreciated when it is stated that the corporation is entitled to locate Government lands at the rate of 20,000 feddans of land per annum for thirty years, making 600,000 feddans in all. We understand that the first 20,000 feddans have been located by the corporation where there is plenty of water, and that the necessary application has been made to the Government. These lands are free under the terms of the concession.

The corporation expect to draw large revenues from the sale or leasing of lands; but besides this the well-boring operations are to be extended to other areas, and it is stated that an agreement of a favorable nature to the corporation has been already concluded with the local omudhs, sheikhs and principal inhabitants of Western Egypt for the boring of

wells on lands other than those granted directly by the company.

The railway, which will be laid in the near future to connect Western Egypt with the Egyptian State Railway near Farafra, on the Nile, will enable the corporation to deal with the surplus produce grown, as the district will be placed in direct communication with Cairo, where the date, cotton and other crops are expected to find a ready market. The corporation has the monopoly of constructing this line from Farafra to the Kharga oasis. The distance is about 120 miles, and the company has a guarantee of interest at 8 per cent. from the Egyptian Government for 25 years after the completion of the railway. A survey was commenced in January last, and the construction will probably occupy not more than a year.

A further concession obtained by the corporation relates to earthy minerals, both of which are stated to be very numerous, and over the region of Dakhla especially extend almost uninterruptedly. Ochre, alum, phosphates and

others may be expected to become important factors in determining the measures of prosperity of the corporation. A number of samples and specimens of these earthy minerals are already at the corporation's office in London. It is, of course, impossible to determine as yet the mineral producing capacity of the concession, but the company regards it as a most valuable asset, and points out that it has, to speak, all ready to hand, without the necessity for uncertain prospecting operations, elaborate mining machinery and expensive labor. The railway, of course, will be equally available for carrying the abundantly treated products of these earthy minerals to market, as the crops of the cultivated lands.

A mining license, giving the right to prospect for metals, mineral and precious stones within the scope of the corporation's concession, comprises the bulk of the special privileges which the corporation holds from the Government. It is stated that the company has ample funds for working capital.

HALL'S Sanitary Washable

DISTEMPER

Made in 70 Colours

As a natural result of the discovery of water by the engineering staff, attention is being directed to the nature of the concessions held by the Corporation of Western Egypt, Ltd., from the Egyptian Government. Chief among these are land grants, which, of course, increase in value as the permanency of the water supply can be assured. The extent of these land grants will be appreciated when it is stated that the corporation is entitled to locate Government lands at the rate of 20,000 feddans of land per annum for thirty years, making 600,000 feddans in all. We understand that the first 20,000 feddans have been located by the corporation where there is plenty of water, and that the necessary application has been made to the Government. These lands are free under the terms of the concession.

The corporation expect to draw large revenues from the sale or leasing of lands; but besides this the well-boring operations are to be extended to other areas, and it is stated that an agreement of a favorable nature to the corporation has been already concluded with the local omudhs, sheikhs and principal inhabitants of Western Egypt for the boring of

HALL'S SANITARY WASHABLE DISTEMPER is rapidly superseding all other distempers. It is made in 70 artistic tints, and only requires the addition of water to make it ready for use. It is quickly and easily applied with a white wash brush with half the labour and at one third the cost of paint. HALL'S DISTEMPER contains disinfectant, and is pleasing to the eye. It is a white and practical house paint. HALL'S DISTEMPER is of special value in hot climates. Owing to its cool, pleasing colours, great weather-resisting and germ-killing properties, it lends itself to every kind of wall, wood, brick or stone coating, possessing all the advantages of paint, colour, wash, and disinfectant at one third the cost of oil paint. It never blisters in the hottest sun, and the fact that it can be washed again greatly increases its sanitary advantages.

Supplied in Tins and Iron Kegs.

Sole Manufacturers:
SISSONS BROTHERS & Co., Ltd., HULL.

Branches are held in Cairo by FRANK RATTLETT, Sanitary Contractor and Painter, Shubra el-Kheikh, and in Alexandria by RAMADAN YOUSSEF, Sanitary Contractor, and in Cairo by GEORGE ROBERT & Co., Alexandria in Cairo.

MAPLE & CO

TOTTENHAM COURT ROAD LONDON ENGLAND

Largest and Most Convenient Furnishing Establishment

IN THE WORLD

HUNDREDS OF THOUSANDS OF POUNDS' WORTH OF HIGH-CLASS FURNITURE, BEDSTEADS, BEDDING, CUTLERY, CHINA, GLASS, SILVER WARE, CARPETS, CURTAINS, BLINDS, &c.

always ready for immediate shipment A house furnished throughout in three days

PURE RESTFUL BEDDING

MAPLE & CO'S pure restful bedding, with just sufficient resiliency to ensure absolute comfort without being overbearing, is world-famous. Hundreds of tons of hair are used every year in Maple & Co's factories in the manufacture of pure restful bedding.

The "Grenfell" Suite

Example of a "Grenfell" Bedroom Suite, consisting of a handsome 6 ft wardrobe made portable, for convenient handling, with carved panels and pediment and large bevelled mirror in centre panel; 4 ft wide dressing chest with two long and two short drawers, drawers, and shaped top bevelled mirror affixed; 4 ft wide washstand with coloured marble top, and artistically tiled back; pedestal, toilet stool, three chairs.

Price, including packing and F.O.B. in London, in polished hardwood, £220 10s 0d; in Walnut, £220 10s 0d; or in Painted Oak, £220 10s 0d.

"ONE OF THE SIGHTS OF LONDON"

MAPLE & CO invite residents of Cairo, Alexandria, Damietta, Mansourah, Damietta, Suez, Port Said, and districts, when visiting London to walk through their splendid showrooms and galleries, and see for themselves all the latest novelties and new productions. MAPLE & CO also send patterns of all kinds of materials, and illustrations of furniture, bedsteads, &c., on application, and give inclusive f.o.b. estimates when desired.

MAPLE & CO **TOTTENHAM COURT ROAD LONDON**

A LETTER FROM MALTA.



Having derived great benefit from Vi-Cocoa I cannot refrain from adding my testimony to that of my Fleetmates. Some few months ago I had to work on a pump from early morning till late at night, and it was very exhausting work, but owing to

Vi-Cocoa

I was able to hold out when others gave in. My mates were surprised until I told them it was owing to my 'seven beller' as I called my refreshment, that being the time I partook of it. Since then I have had several tiring jobs, such as splicing large wire, etc., but have never missed my 'seven beller,' and numbers of my shipmates join me daily and would not be without it."

So writes J. SPENDLOW, A.B., H.M.S. "Irresistible,"

Mediterranean Squadron, Malta.

T. A. SPARTAL & CO.

Large Assortment of Old and New Carpets,
ALL MADE BY HAND.

Purveyors to all large CARPET IMPORTERS in Europe and America.
LOOMS AND DYE WORKS in all centres of production in Asia, employing 100 workmen.
CARPETS made in order of all sizes and dyed with permanent vegetable colors.

Great Choice of Rich Designs.
MODERATE FIXED PRICES—CENTRAL HOUSE: SMYRNA, EST. 1842. BRANCH IN LONDON
Cairo Show Rooms: Bond-Point Soliman Pacha, opposite Savoy Hotel.
25366-61-1-1-906

UNDER THE MOSQUITO NET.

"As I lay a-thinkin'."
Insolently.

It is still holiday time with us. The Greek and Coptic Churches are celebrating their Easter, and everybody on Monday will be "smelling the nysyry," which is what the name of the holiday—Shem-en-Nessim—means when translated into English.

Although the suspension of business on this day is general, and everybody who can take the holiday does so, little of the holiday element as we know it in England, is to be seen in the large cities. Egypt, I suppose, is the only country in the world where the people may be seen enjoying themselves to the full, according to the customs of the country. The "Egyptian Calendar" states that one of these is for women on this day to take an onion and bruise it, and then to hang it on the door or wall of the house. Sometime a wife wakes her husband in the morning by bringing the onion and using it as a charm. "To drive away the heaviness of the gism." The origin of the custom, we are told, is lost in antiquity.

According to the calendar, Shem-en-Nessim is the first day of the Khamsen period, but we have already had one or two very good specimens of the hot-wind that are associated with this period, and that of Saturday last was, if I may indulge in a slang term, a "basher." The thermometer registered a trifle over 100 degrees Fahrenheit in the shade, and such a temperature has not been exceeded in Alexandria in more than four out of the last ten years, the highest reading during that period being 105 degrees in May, 1901.

It is interesting to learn on the authority of a well-known author, that hot, dry, and charged with sand and dust as this wind is, its immediate effect is not weakening or depressing, but to many persons, on the contrary, some stimulating, though when it blows steadily for three, five, or more consecutive days and nights, more or less lassitude is generally felt.

I can quite believe it, and hope that five or more days experience of last week's heat will not tell to our lot many times during this year's Khamsen. But this conceding to be told that those who pass through the period without suffering will find the month that follow far less trying.

The Arabs have a legend which refers the origin of the Khamsen wind to a period of fifty days during which Cain carried on his abominable the waiting body of his brother Abel.

Poor fellow! and probably with no such thing as a tin of carbolic powder, or a bottle of eucalypti oil in his possession!

Tantah fair, an amusing account of which appeared in the "Gazette" of Thursday, must have been a big affair if the correspondent who wrote about it was even approximately correct in his figures. He states that, in addition to those who travelled by camel or came on foot, some 700,000 persons were estimated by the Railway Administration to have come to Tantah by train.

Seven hundred thousand railway passengers! Nearly three-quarters of a million! A tenth part of the number would seem a mighty host, and have required a large number of trains. The number at that, the night must have been a remarkable one, and well worth a long journey to see.

And yet it must have been a melancholy sight, if it be true that in Egypt a fair is "a holiday devoted to weeping, idleness, drunkenness and useless extravagance." Having been suspended for four years, it may well be asked why Tantah fair was again allowed to be held. It is to be read that "a poor fellow was beaten to death" during the crush at Friday prayers in the Mosque, and one can only hope that it was a poor fellow, and that the word crushed can be substantiated for beaten.

Lord Cromer in his Report for 1904 (page 45) seems disposed to account for the increase of crime in this country by suggesting that it is a result of the growth of prosperity. But large numbers of persons, who but recently were very poor, have now become moderately rich. Having tasted the enjoyment of wealth, they wish to become richer, and in their desire to attain their object, they are frequently driven to the desperate lengths into collision with others who are seeking precisely the same object as themselves.

In order to test the probable accuracy of this assumption, an exhaustive analysis of the criminal statistics in Germany, and this I have now at present had an opportunity of making, but I mention it here because it seems to me very apposite to the subject of this. It is not

at all likely that the increase of wealth spoken of failed to have its effect at Tantah; indeed on every hand we are faced by difficulties caused by the newly-found wealth of the Egyptian fellah, and Lord Cromer has his hearty sympathy as he writes,—"It is obviously no easy matter to deal with the special economic and moral phase through which Egypt and the Egyptians are now passing."

There is one appeal I would make, and that is an earnest one to the educated native, and especially to the native press, to accord Lord Cromer all the possible support they can in his effort to solve the many economic and moral questions that are pressing upon him with increased force. I fear that the tone of the native press in dealing with his Report is not entirely a satisfactory one.

So far I have only seen a translation of the article in "Al Kifayah," but as this paper is edited by an influential ex-Governor, it is official, it does not preface a very favorable recognition of Lord Cromer's suggestions as to the Capitulations. The remark (which I presume is correctly translated) that "the Anglo-French agreement will mark in history a very important epoch in Lord Cromer's great ability in politics, for the job he has played on the French Republic," is to my mind conceived in a spirit hardly suitable to questions of serious import, while the contention that the Consular authority is exerted effectually on foreign objects is manifestly incompatible with the condition of affairs existing both in Cairo and Alexandria.

I think, too, that those who are really genuinely desirous to see their country prospering as a position in the world commensurate with its former greatness, should rejoice rather than cavil at the present excellent relations existing between the Khedive and Lord Cromer as the representative of Great Britain, and do all in their power to help in consolidating the efforts both are putting forth for Egypt's benefit.

The comments of the English Press on the Report that I have seen are on the whole disappointing and superficial. Few papers seem to care to go deeply into the many questions dealt with in the 149 pages of which it consists, but nearly all contain therein some very conspicuous remarks on the Capitulations, Anglo-French agreement, etc.

There is however one very notable exception. The "Daily News," a paper seldom seen in Egypt, and generally considered to be the organ of "Little Englanders," writes of Lord Cromer in an appreciative spirit, that is very different from the back-handed form of expression so commonly adopted. There is real feeling displayed in the following extracts, with which I will conclude my remarks this week.

"It is pleasant to read from India and South Africa to the admirable rule of Lord Cromer in Egypt. Here is a man who does not advertise, and who rules the land over which he is set with a sympathy and a capacity which give him a high place with the great Powers. We doubt whether there is any parallel to the work he has unflinchingly carried on for some twenty years. He has organized a nation. He has given the dwellers by the Nile a security and a prosperity they have not enjoyed literally for thousands of years."

"On the land question Lord Cromer's policy is admirable. The reclaimed land, for which there is a great demand, he advises the Government not to sell at present. When they do so he suggests selling it in small plots, so as to give the fellah a chance of purchasing it. How much this wise policy of giving the people the land is responsible for the success of Egypt is evident. In the last four years the number of land owners has increased by nearly a hundred thousand. Cannot Lord Cromer bring his wisdom of the small holding and the agricultural bank to benighted England?" T. A.

VISITORS LIST.

WINDSOR HOTEL, ALEXANDRIA.

Mr. William Crosby, Mr. Victor Ammar, Mr. H. G. El-Lah, Mr. R. El-Lah, Mr. A. S. El-Lah, Mr. F. S. El-Lah, Mr. M. El-Lah, Mr. G. El-Lah, Mr. P. El-Lah, Mr. B. El-Lah, Mr. L. El-Lah, Mr. D. El-Lah, Mr. K. El-Lah, Mr. E. El-Lah, Mr. N. El-Lah, Mr. W. El-Lah, Mr. R. El-Lah, Mr. T. El-Lah, Mr. Y. El-Lah, Mr. M. El-Lah, Mr. S. El-Lah, Mr. A. El-Lah, Mr. J. El-Lah, Mr. F. El-Lah, Mr. G. El-Lah, Mr. P. El-Lah, Mr. B. El-Lah, Mr. L. El-Lah, Mr. D. El-Lah, Mr. K. El-Lah, Mr. E. El-Lah, Mr. N. El-Lah, Mr. W. El-Lah, Mr. R. El-Lah, Mr. T. El-Lah, Mr. Y. El-Lah, Mr. M. El-Lah, Mr. S. El-Lah, Mr. A. El-Lah, Mr. J. El-Lah, Mr. F. El-Lah, Mr. G. El-Lah, Mr. P. El-Lah, Mr. B. El-Lah, Mr. L. El-Lah, Mr. D. El-Lah, Mr. K. El-Lah, Mr. E. El-Lah, Mr. N. El-Lah, Mr. W. El-Lah, Mr. R. El-Lah, Mr. T. El-Lah, Mr. Y. El-Lah, Mr. M. El-Lah, Mr. S. El-Lah, Mr. A. El-Lah, Mr. J. El-Lah, Mr. F. El-Lah, Mr. G. El-Lah, Mr. P. El-Lah, Mr. B. El-Lah, Mr. L. El-Lah, Mr. D. El-Lah, Mr. K. El-Lah, Mr. E. El-Lah, Mr. N. El-Lah, Mr. W. El-Lah, Mr. R. El-Lah, Mr. T. El-Lah, Mr. Y. El-Lah, Mr. M. El-Lah, Mr. S. El-Lah, Mr. A. El-Lah, Mr. J. El-Lah, Mr. F. El-Lah, Mr. G. El-Lah, Mr. P. El-Lah, Mr. B. El-Lah, Mr. L. El-Lah, Mr. D. El-Lah, Mr. K. El-Lah, Mr. E. El-Lah, Mr. N. El-Lah, Mr. W. El-Lah, Mr. R. El-Lah, Mr. T. El-Lah, Mr. Y. El-Lah, Mr. M. El-Lah, Mr. S. El-Lah, Mr. A. El-Lah, Mr. J. El-Lah, Mr. F. El-Lah, Mr. G. El-Lah, Mr. P. El-Lah, Mr. B. El-Lah, Mr. L. El-Lah, Mr. D. El-Lah, Mr. K. El-Lah, Mr. E. El-Lah, Mr. N. El-Lah, Mr. W. El-Lah, Mr. R. El-Lah, Mr. T. El-Lah, Mr. Y. El-Lah, Mr. M. El-Lah, Mr. S. El-Lah, Mr. A. El-Lah, Mr. J. El-Lah, Mr. F. El-Lah, Mr. G. El-Lah, Mr. P. El-Lah, Mr. B. El-Lah, Mr. L. El-Lah, Mr. D. El-Lah, Mr. K. El-Lah, Mr. E. El-Lah, Mr. N. El-Lah, Mr. W. El-Lah, Mr. R. El-Lah, Mr. T. El-Lah, Mr. Y. El-Lah, Mr. M. El-Lah, Mr. S. El-Lah, Mr. A. El-Lah, Mr. J. El-Lah, Mr. F. El-Lah, Mr. G. El-Lah, Mr. P. El-Lah, Mr. B. El-Lah, Mr. L. El-Lah, Mr. D. El-Lah, Mr. K. El-Lah, Mr. E. El-Lah, Mr. N. El-Lah, Mr. W. El-Lah, Mr. R. El-Lah, Mr. T. El-Lah, Mr. Y. El-Lah, Mr. M. El-Lah, Mr. S. El-Lah, Mr. A. El-Lah, Mr. J. El-Lah, Mr. F. El-Lah, Mr. G. El-Lah, Mr. P. El-Lah, Mr. B. El-Lah, Mr. L. El-Lah, Mr. D. El-Lah, Mr. K. El-Lah, Mr. E. El-Lah, Mr. N. El-Lah, Mr. W. El-Lah, Mr. R. El-Lah, Mr. T. El-Lah, Mr. Y. El-Lah, Mr. M. El-Lah, Mr. S. El-Lah, Mr. A. El-Lah, Mr. J. El-Lah, Mr. F. El-Lah, Mr. G. El-Lah, Mr. P. El-Lah, Mr. B. El-Lah, Mr. L. El-Lah, Mr. D. El-Lah, Mr. K. El-Lah, Mr. E. El-Lah, Mr. N. El-Lah, Mr. W. El-Lah, Mr. R. El-Lah, Mr. T. El-Lah, Mr. Y. El-Lah, Mr. M. El-Lah, Mr. S. El-Lah, Mr. A. El-Lah, Mr. J. El-Lah, Mr. F. El-Lah, Mr. G. El-Lah, Mr. P. El-Lah, Mr. B. El-Lah, Mr. L. El-Lah, Mr. D. El-Lah, Mr. K. El-Lah, Mr. E. El-Lah, Mr. N. El-Lah, Mr. W. El-Lah, Mr. R. El-Lah, Mr. T. El-Lah, Mr. Y. El-Lah, Mr. M. El-Lah, Mr. S. El-Lah, Mr. A. El-Lah, Mr. J. El-Lah, Mr. F. El-Lah, Mr. G. El-Lah, Mr. P. El-Lah, Mr. B. El-Lah, Mr. L. El-Lah, Mr. D. El-Lah, Mr. K. El-Lah, Mr. E. El-Lah, Mr. N. El-Lah, Mr. W. El-Lah, Mr. R. El-Lah, Mr. T. El-Lah, Mr. Y. El-Lah, Mr. M. El-Lah, Mr. S. El-Lah, Mr. A. El-Lah, Mr. J. El-Lah, Mr. F. El-Lah, Mr. G. El-Lah, Mr. P. El-Lah, Mr. B. El-Lah, Mr. L. El-Lah, Mr. D. El-Lah, Mr. K. El-Lah, Mr. E. El-Lah, Mr. N. El-Lah, Mr. W. El-Lah, Mr. R. El-Lah, Mr. T. El-Lah, Mr. Y. El-Lah, Mr. M. El-Lah, Mr. S. El-Lah, Mr. A. El-Lah, Mr. J. El-Lah, Mr. F. El-Lah, Mr. G. El-Lah, Mr. P. El-Lah, Mr. B. El-Lah, Mr. L. El-Lah, Mr. D. El-Lah, Mr. K. El-Lah, Mr. E. El-Lah, Mr. N. El-Lah, Mr. W. El-Lah, Mr. R. El-Lah, Mr. T. El-Lah, Mr. Y. El-Lah, Mr. M. El-Lah, Mr. S. El-Lah, Mr. A. El-Lah, Mr. J. El-Lah, Mr. F. El-Lah, Mr. G. El-Lah, Mr. P. El-Lah, Mr. B. El-Lah, Mr. L. El-Lah, Mr. D. El-Lah, Mr. K. El-Lah, Mr. E. El-Lah, Mr. N. El-Lah, Mr. W. El-Lah, Mr. R. El-Lah, Mr. T. El-Lah, Mr. Y. El-Lah, Mr. M. El-Lah, Mr. S. El-Lah, Mr. A. El-Lah, Mr. J. El-Lah, Mr. F. El-Lah, Mr. G. El-Lah, Mr. P. El-Lah, Mr. B. El-Lah, Mr. L. El-Lah, Mr. D. El-Lah, Mr. K. El-Lah, Mr. E. El-Lah, Mr. N. El-Lah, Mr. W. El-Lah, Mr. R. El-Lah, Mr. T. El-Lah, Mr. Y. El-Lah, Mr. M. El-Lah, Mr. S. El-Lah, Mr. A. El-Lah, Mr. J. El-Lah, Mr. F. El-Lah, Mr. G. El-Lah, Mr. P. El-Lah, Mr. B. El-Lah, Mr. L. El-Lah, Mr. D. El-Lah, Mr. K. El-Lah, Mr. E. El-Lah, Mr. N. El-Lah, Mr. W. El-Lah, Mr. R. El-Lah, Mr. T. El-Lah, Mr. Y. El-Lah, Mr. M. El-Lah, Mr. S. El-Lah, Mr. A. El-Lah, Mr. J. El-Lah, Mr. F. El-Lah, Mr. G. El-Lah, Mr. P. El-Lah, Mr. B. El-Lah, Mr. L. El-Lah, Mr. D. El-Lah, Mr. K. El-Lah, Mr. E. El-Lah, Mr. N. El-Lah, Mr. W. El-Lah, Mr. R. El-Lah, Mr. T. El-Lah, Mr. Y. El-Lah, Mr. M. El-Lah, Mr. S. El-Lah, Mr. A. El-Lah, Mr. J. El-Lah, Mr. F. El-Lah, Mr. G. El-Lah, Mr. P. El-Lah, Mr. B. El-Lah, Mr. L. El-Lah, Mr. D. El-Lah, Mr. K. El-Lah, Mr. E. El-Lah, Mr. N. El-Lah, Mr. W. El-Lah, Mr. R. El-Lah, Mr. T. El-Lah, Mr. Y. El-Lah, Mr. M. El-Lah, Mr. S. El-Lah, Mr. A. El-Lah, Mr. J. El-Lah, Mr. F. El-Lah, Mr. G. El-Lah, Mr. P. El-Lah, Mr. B. El-Lah, Mr. L. El-Lah, Mr. D. El-Lah, Mr. K. El-Lah, Mr. E. El-Lah, Mr. N. El-Lah, Mr. W. El-Lah, Mr. R. El-Lah, Mr. T. El-Lah, Mr. Y. El-Lah, Mr. M. El-Lah, Mr. S. El-Lah, Mr. A. El-Lah, Mr. J. El-Lah, Mr. F. El-Lah, Mr. G. El-Lah, Mr. P. El-Lah, Mr. B. El-Lah, Mr. L. El-Lah, Mr. D. El-Lah, Mr. K. El-Lah, Mr. E. El-Lah, Mr. N. El-Lah, Mr. W. El-Lah, Mr. R. El-Lah, Mr. T. El-Lah, Mr. Y. El-Lah, Mr. M. El-Lah, Mr. S. El-Lah, Mr. A. El-Lah, Mr. J. El-Lah, Mr. F. El-Lah, Mr. G. El-Lah, Mr. P. El-Lah, Mr. B. El-Lah, Mr. L. El-Lah, Mr. D. El-Lah, Mr. K. El-Lah, Mr. E. El-Lah, Mr. N. El-Lah, Mr. W. El-Lah, Mr. R. El-Lah, Mr. T. El-Lah, Mr. Y. El-Lah, Mr. M. El-Lah, Mr. S. El-Lah, Mr. A. El-Lah, Mr. J. El-Lah, Mr. F. El-Lah, Mr. G. El-Lah, Mr. P. El-Lah, Mr. B. El-Lah, Mr. L. El-Lah, Mr. D. El-Lah, Mr. K. El-Lah, Mr. E. El-Lah, Mr. N. El-Lah, Mr. W. El-Lah, Mr. R. El-Lah, Mr. T. El-Lah, Mr. Y. El-Lah, Mr. M. El-Lah, Mr. S. El-Lah, Mr. A. El-Lah, Mr. J. El-Lah, Mr. F. El-Lah, Mr. G. El-Lah, Mr. P. El-Lah, Mr. B. El-Lah, Mr. L. El-Lah, Mr. D. El-Lah, Mr. K. El-Lah, Mr. E. El-Lah, Mr. N. El-Lah, Mr. W. El-Lah, Mr. R. El-Lah, Mr. T. El-Lah, Mr. Y. El-Lah, Mr. M. El-Lah, Mr. S. El-Lah, Mr. A. El-Lah, Mr. J. El-Lah, Mr. F. El-Lah, Mr. G. El-Lah, Mr. P. El-Lah, Mr. B. El-Lah, Mr. L. El-Lah, Mr. D. El-Lah, Mr. K. El-Lah, Mr. E. El-Lah, Mr. N. El-Lah, Mr. W. El-Lah, Mr. R. El-Lah, Mr. T. El-Lah, Mr. Y. El-Lah, Mr. M. El-Lah, Mr. S. El-Lah, Mr. A. El-Lah, Mr. J. El-Lah, Mr. F. El-Lah, Mr. G. El-Lah, Mr. P. El-Lah, Mr. B. El-Lah, Mr. L. El-Lah, Mr. D. El-Lah, Mr. K. El-Lah, Mr. E. El-Lah, Mr. N. El-Lah, Mr. W. El-Lah, Mr. R. El-Lah, Mr. T. El-Lah, Mr. Y. El-Lah, Mr. M. El-Lah, Mr. S. El-Lah, Mr. A. El-Lah, Mr. J. El-Lah, Mr. F. El-Lah, Mr. G. El-Lah, Mr. P. El-Lah, Mr. B. El-Lah, Mr. L. El-Lah, Mr. D. El-Lah, Mr. K. El-Lah, Mr. E. El-Lah, Mr. N. El-Lah, Mr. W. El-Lah, Mr. R. El-Lah, Mr. T. El-Lah, Mr. Y. El-Lah, Mr. M. El-Lah, Mr. S. El-Lah, Mr. A. El-Lah, Mr. J. El-Lah, Mr. F. El-Lah, Mr. G. El-Lah, Mr. P. El-Lah, Mr. B. El-Lah, Mr. L. El-Lah, Mr. D. El-Lah, Mr. K. El-Lah, Mr. E. El-Lah, Mr. N. El-Lah, Mr. W. El-Lah, Mr. R. El-Lah, Mr. T. El-Lah, Mr. Y. El-Lah, Mr. M. El-Lah, Mr. S. El-Lah, Mr. A. El-Lah, Mr. J. El-Lah, Mr. F. El-Lah, Mr. G. El-Lah, Mr. P. El-Lah, Mr. B. El-Lah, Mr. L. El-Lah, Mr. D. El-Lah, Mr. K. El-Lah, Mr. E. El-Lah, Mr. N. El-Lah, Mr. W. El-Lah, Mr. R. El-Lah, Mr. T. El-Lah, Mr. Y. El-Lah, Mr. M. El-Lah, Mr. S. El-Lah, Mr. A. El-Lah, Mr. J. El-Lah, Mr. F. El-Lah, Mr. G. El-Lah, Mr. P. El-Lah, Mr. B. El-Lah, Mr. L. El-Lah, Mr. D. El-Lah, Mr. K. El-Lah, Mr. E. El-Lah, Mr. N. El-Lah, Mr. W. El-Lah, Mr. R. El-Lah, Mr. T. El-Lah, Mr. Y. El-Lah, Mr. M. El-Lah, Mr. S. El-Lah, Mr. A. El-Lah, Mr. J. El-Lah, Mr. F. El-Lah, Mr. G. El-Lah, Mr. P. El-Lah, Mr. B. El-Lah, Mr. L. El-Lah, Mr. D. El-Lah, Mr. K. El-Lah, Mr. E. El-Lah, Mr. N. El-Lah, Mr. W. El-Lah, Mr. R. El-Lah, Mr. T. El-Lah, Mr. Y. El-Lah, Mr. M. El-Lah, Mr. S. El-Lah, Mr. A. El-Lah, Mr. J. El-Lah, Mr. F. El-Lah, Mr. G. El-Lah, Mr. P. El-Lah, Mr. B. El-Lah, Mr. L. El-Lah, Mr. D. El-Lah, Mr. K. El-Lah, Mr. E. El-Lah, Mr. N. El-Lah, Mr. W. El-Lah, Mr. R. El-Lah, Mr. T. El-Lah, Mr. Y. El-Lah, Mr. M. El-Lah, Mr. S. El-Lah, Mr. A. El-Lah, Mr. J. El-Lah, Mr. F. El-Lah, Mr. G. El-Lah, Mr. P. El-Lah, Mr. B. El-Lah, Mr. L. El-Lah, Mr. D. El-Lah, Mr. K. El-Lah, Mr. E. El-Lah, Mr. N. El-Lah, Mr. W. El-Lah, Mr. R. El-Lah, Mr. T. El-Lah, Mr. Y. El-Lah, Mr. M. El-Lah, Mr. S. El-Lah, Mr. A. El-Lah, Mr. J. El-Lah, Mr. F. El-Lah, Mr. G. El-Lah, Mr. P. El-Lah, Mr. B. El-Lah, Mr. L. El-Lah, Mr. D. El-Lah, Mr. K. El-Lah, Mr. E. El-Lah, Mr. N. El-Lah, Mr. W. El-Lah, Mr. R. El-Lah, Mr. T. El-Lah, Mr. Y. El-Lah, Mr. M. El-Lah, Mr. S. El-Lah, Mr. A. El-Lah, Mr. J. El-Lah, Mr. F. El-Lah, Mr. G. El-Lah, Mr. P. El-Lah, Mr. B. El-Lah, Mr. L. El-Lah, Mr. D. El-Lah, Mr. K. El-Lah, Mr. E. El-Lah, Mr. N. El-Lah, Mr. W. El-Lah, Mr. R. El-Lah, Mr. T. El-Lah, Mr. Y. El-Lah, Mr. M. El-Lah, Mr. S. El-Lah, Mr. A. El-Lah, Mr. J. El-Lah, Mr. F. El-Lah, Mr. G. El-Lah, Mr. P. El-Lah, Mr. B. El-Lah, Mr. L. El-Lah, Mr. D. El-Lah, Mr. K. El-Lah, Mr. E. El-Lah, Mr. N. El-Lah, Mr. W. El-Lah, Mr. R. El-Lah, Mr. T. El-Lah, Mr. Y. El-Lah, Mr. M. El-Lah, Mr. S. El-Lah, Mr. A. El-Lah, Mr. J. El-Lah, Mr. F. El-Lah, Mr. G. El-Lah, Mr. P. El-Lah, Mr. B. El-Lah, Mr. L. El-Lah, Mr. D. El-Lah, Mr. K. El-Lah, Mr. E. El-Lah, Mr. N. El-Lah, Mr. W. El-Lah, Mr. R. El-Lah, Mr. T. El-Lah, Mr. Y. El-Lah, Mr. M. El-Lah, Mr. S. El-Lah, Mr. A. El-Lah, Mr. J. El-Lah, Mr. F. El-Lah, Mr. G. El-Lah, Mr. P. El-Lah, Mr. B. El-Lah, Mr. L. El-Lah, Mr. D. El-Lah, Mr. K. El-Lah, Mr. E. El-Lah, Mr. N. El-Lah, Mr. W. El-Lah, Mr. R. El-Lah, Mr. T. El-Lah, Mr. Y. El-Lah, Mr. M. El-Lah, Mr. S. El-Lah, Mr. A. El-Lah, Mr. J. El-Lah, Mr. F. El-Lah, Mr. G. El-Lah, Mr. P. El-Lah, Mr. B. El-Lah, Mr. L. El-Lah, Mr. D. El-Lah, Mr. K. El-Lah, Mr. E. El-Lah, Mr. N. El-Lah, Mr. W. El-Lah, Mr. R. El-Lah, Mr. T. El-Lah, Mr. Y. El-Lah, Mr. M. El-Lah, Mr. S. El-Lah, Mr. A. El-Lah, Mr. J. El-Lah, Mr. F. El-Lah, Mr. G. El-Lah, Mr. P. El-Lah, Mr. B. El-Lah, Mr. L. El-Lah, Mr. D. El-Lah, Mr. K. El-Lah, Mr. E. El-Lah, Mr. N. El-Lah, Mr. W. El-Lah, Mr. R. El-Lah, Mr. T. El-Lah, Mr. Y. El-Lah, Mr. M. El-Lah, Mr. S. El-Lah, Mr. A. El-Lah, Mr. J. El-Lah, Mr. F. El-Lah, Mr. G. El-Lah, Mr. P. El-Lah, Mr. B. El-Lah, Mr. L. El-Lah, Mr. D. El-Lah, Mr. K. El-Lah, Mr. E. El-Lah, Mr. N. El-Lah, Mr. W. El-Lah, Mr. R. El-Lah, Mr. T. El-Lah, Mr. Y. El-Lah, Mr. M. El-Lah, Mr. S. El-Lah, Mr. A. El-Lah, Mr. J. El-Lah, Mr. F. El-Lah, Mr. G. El-Lah, Mr. P. El-Lah, Mr. B. El-Lah, Mr. L. El-Lah, Mr. D. El-Lah, Mr. K. El-Lah, Mr. E. El-Lah, Mr. N. El-Lah, Mr. W. El-Lah, Mr. R. El-Lah, Mr. T. El-Lah, Mr. Y. El-Lah, Mr. M. El-Lah, Mr. S. El-Lah, Mr. A. El-Lah, Mr. J. El-Lah, Mr. F. El-Lah, Mr. G. El-Lah, Mr. P. El-Lah, Mr. B. El-Lah, Mr. L. El-Lah, Mr. D. El-Lah, Mr. K. El-Lah, Mr. E. El-Lah, Mr. N. El-Lah, Mr. W. El-Lah, Mr. R. El-Lah, Mr. T. El-Lah, Mr. Y. El-Lah, Mr. M. El-Lah, Mr. S. El-Lah, Mr. A. El-Lah, Mr. J. El-Lah, Mr. F. El-Lah, Mr. G. El-Lah, Mr. P. El-Lah, Mr. B. El-Lah, Mr. L. El-Lah, Mr. D. El-Lah, Mr. K. El-Lah, Mr. E. El-Lah, Mr. N. El-Lah, Mr. W. El-Lah, Mr. R. El-Lah, Mr. T. El-Lah, Mr. Y. El-Lah, Mr. M. El-Lah, Mr. S. El-Lah, Mr. A. El-Lah, Mr. J. El-Lah, Mr. F. El-Lah, Mr. G. El-Lah, Mr. P. El-Lah, Mr. B. El-Lah, Mr. L. El-Lah, Mr. D. El-Lah, Mr. K. El-Lah, Mr. E. El-Lah, Mr. N. El-Lah, Mr. W. El-Lah, Mr. R. El-Lah, Mr. T. El-Lah, Mr. Y. El-Lah, Mr. M. El-Lah, Mr. S. El-Lah, Mr. A. El-Lah, Mr. J. El-Lah, Mr. F. El-Lah, Mr. G. El-Lah, Mr. P. El-Lah, Mr. B. El-Lah, Mr. L. El-Lah, Mr. D. El-Lah, Mr. K. El-Lah, Mr. E. El-Lah, Mr. N. El-Lah, Mr. W. El-Lah, Mr. R. El-Lah, Mr. T. El-Lah, Mr. Y. El-Lah, Mr. M. El-Lah, Mr. S. El-Lah, Mr. A. El-Lah, Mr. J. El-Lah, Mr. F. El-Lah, Mr. G. El-Lah, Mr. P. El-Lah, Mr. B. El-Lah, Mr. L. El-Lah, Mr. D. El-Lah, Mr. K. El-Lah, Mr. E. El-Lah, Mr. N. El-Lah, Mr. W. El-Lah, Mr. R. El-Lah, Mr. T. El-Lah, Mr. Y. El-Lah, Mr. M. El-Lah, Mr. S. El-Lah, Mr. A. El-Lah, Mr. J. El-Lah, Mr. F. El-Lah, Mr. G. El-Lah, Mr. P. El-Lah, Mr. B. El-Lah, Mr. L. El-Lah, Mr. D. El-Lah, Mr. K. El-Lah, Mr. E. El-Lah, Mr. N. El-Lah, Mr. W. El-Lah, Mr. R. El-Lah, Mr. T. El-Lah, Mr. Y. El-Lah, Mr. M. El-Lah, Mr. S. El-Lah, Mr. A. El-Lah, Mr. J. El-Lah, Mr. F. El-Lah, Mr. G. El-Lah, Mr. P. El-Lah, Mr. B. El-Lah, Mr. L. El-Lah, Mr. D. El-Lah, Mr. K. El-Lah, Mr. E. El-Lah, Mr. N. El-Lah, Mr. W. El-Lah, Mr. R. El-Lah, Mr. T. El-Lah, Mr. Y. El-Lah, Mr. M. El-Lah, Mr. S. El-Lah, Mr. A. El-Lah, Mr. J. El-Lah, Mr. F. El-Lah, Mr. G. El-Lah, Mr. P. El-Lah, Mr. B. El-Lah, Mr. L. El-Lah, Mr. D. El-Lah, Mr. K. El-Lah, Mr. E. El-Lah, Mr. N. El-Lah, Mr. W. El-Lah, Mr. R. El-Lah, Mr. T. El-Lah, Mr. Y. El-Lah, Mr. M. El-Lah, Mr. S. El-Lah, Mr. A. El-Lah, Mr. J. El-Lah, Mr. F. El-Lah, Mr. G. El-Lah, Mr. P. El-Lah, Mr. B. El-Lah, Mr. L. El-Lah, Mr. D. El-Lah, Mr. K. El-Lah, Mr. E. El-Lah, Mr. N. El-Lah, Mr. W. El-Lah, Mr. R. El-Lah, Mr. T. El-Lah, Mr. Y. El-Lah, Mr. M. El-Lah, Mr. S. El-Lah, Mr. A. El-Lah, Mr. J. El-Lah, Mr. F. El-Lah, Mr. G. El-Lah, Mr. P. El-Lah, Mr. B. El-Lah, Mr. L. El-Lah, Mr. D. El-Lah, Mr. K. El-Lah, Mr. E. El-Lah, Mr. N. El-Lah, Mr. W. El-Lah, Mr. R. El-Lah, Mr. T. El-Lah, Mr. Y. El-Lah, Mr. M. El-Lah, Mr. S. El-Lah, Mr. A. El-Lah, Mr. J. El-Lah, Mr. F. El-Lah, Mr. G. El-Lah, Mr. P. El-Lah, Mr. B. El-Lah, Mr. L. El-Lah, Mr. D. El-Lah, Mr. K. El-Lah, Mr. E. El-Lah, Mr. N. El-Lah, Mr. W. El-Lah, Mr. R. El-Lah, Mr. T. El-Lah, Mr. Y. El-Lah, Mr. M. El-Lah, Mr. S. El-Lah, Mr. A. El-Lah, Mr. J. El-Lah, Mr. F. El-Lah, Mr. G. El-Lah, Mr. P. El-Lah, Mr. B. El-Lah, Mr. L. El-Lah, Mr. D. El-Lah, Mr. K. El-Lah, Mr. E. El-Lah, Mr. N. El-Lah, Mr. W. El-Lah, Mr. R. El-Lah, Mr. T. El-Lah, Mr. Y. El-Lah, Mr. M. El-Lah, Mr. S. El-Lah, Mr. A. El-Lah, Mr. J. El-Lah, Mr. F. El-Lah, Mr. G. El-Lah, Mr. P. El-Lah, Mr. B. El-Lah, Mr. L. El-Lah, Mr. D. El-Lah, Mr. K. El-Lah, Mr. E. El-Lah, Mr. N. El-Lah, Mr. W. El-Lah, Mr. R. El-Lah, Mr. T. El-Lah, Mr. Y. El-Lah, Mr. M. El-Lah, Mr. S. El-Lah, Mr. A. El-Lah, Mr. J. El-Lah, Mr. F. El-Lah, Mr. G. El-Lah, Mr. P. El-Lah, Mr. B. El-Lah, Mr. L. El-Lah, Mr. D. El-Lah, Mr. K. El-Lah, Mr. E. El-Lah, Mr. N. El-Lah, Mr. W. El-Lah, Mr. R. El-Lah, Mr. T. El-Lah, Mr. Y. El-Lah, Mr. M. El-Lah, Mr. S. El-Lah, Mr. A. El-Lah, Mr. J. El-Lah, Mr. F. El-Lah, Mr. G. El-Lah, Mr. P. El-Lah, Mr. B. El-Lah, Mr. L. El-Lah, Mr. D. El-Lah, Mr. K. El-Lah, Mr. E. El-Lah, Mr. N. El-Lah, Mr. W. El-Lah, Mr. R. El-Lah, Mr. T. El-Lah, Mr. Y. El-Lah, Mr. M. El-Lah, Mr. S. El-Lah, Mr. A. El-Lah, Mr. J. El-Lah, Mr. F. El-Lah, Mr. G. El-Lah, Mr. P. El-Lah, Mr. B. El-Lah, Mr. L. El-Lah, Mr. D. El-Lah, Mr. K. El-Lah, Mr. E. El-Lah, Mr. N. El-Lah, Mr. W. El-Lah, Mr. R. El-Lah, Mr. T. El-Lah, Mr. Y. El-Lah, Mr. M. El-Lah, Mr. S. El-Lah, Mr. A. El-Lah, Mr. J. El-Lah, Mr. F. El-Lah, Mr. G. El-Lah, Mr. P. El-Lah, Mr. B. El-Lah, Mr. L. El-Lah, Mr. D. El-Lah, Mr. K. El-Lah, Mr. E. El-Lah, Mr. N. El-Lah, Mr. W. El-Lah, Mr. R. El-Lah, Mr. T. El-Lah, Mr. Y. El-Lah, Mr. M. El-Lah, Mr. S. El-Lah, Mr. A. El-Lah, Mr. J. El-Lah, Mr. F. El-Lah, Mr. G. El-Lah, Mr. P. El-Lah, Mr. B. El-Lah, Mr. L. El-Lah, Mr. D. El-Lah, Mr. K. El-Lah, Mr. E. El-Lah, Mr. N. El-Lah, Mr. W. El-Lah, Mr. R. El-Lah, Mr. T. El-Lah, Mr. Y. El-Lah, Mr. M. El-Lah, Mr. S. El-Lah, Mr. A. El-Lah, Mr. J. El-Lah, Mr. F. El-Lah, Mr. G. El-Lah, Mr. P. El-Lah, Mr. B. El-Lah, Mr. L. El-Lah, Mr. D. El-Lah, Mr. K. El-Lah, Mr. E. El-Lah, Mr. N. El-Lah, Mr. W. El-Lah, Mr. R. El-Lah, Mr. T. El-Lah, Mr. Y. El-Lah, Mr. M. El-Lah, Mr. S. El-Lah, Mr. A. El-Lah, Mr. J. El-Lah, Mr. F. El-Lah, Mr. G. El-Lah, Mr. P. El-Lah, Mr. B. El-Lah, Mr. L. El-Lah, Mr. D. El-Lah, Mr. K. El-Lah, Mr. E. El-Lah, Mr. N. El-Lah, Mr. W. El-Lah, Mr. R. El-Lah, Mr. T. El-Lah, Mr. Y. El-Lah, Mr. M. El-Lah, Mr. S. El-Lah, Mr. A. El-Lah, Mr. J. El-Lah, Mr. F. El-Lah, Mr. G. El-Lah, Mr. P. El-Lah, Mr. B. El-Lah, Mr. L. El-Lah, Mr. D. El-Lah, Mr. K. El-Lah, Mr. E. El-Lah, Mr. N. El-Lah, Mr. W. El-Lah, Mr. R. El-Lah, Mr. T. El-Lah, Mr. Y. El-Lah, Mr. M. El-Lah, Mr. S. El-Lah, Mr. A. El-Lah, Mr. J. El-Lah, Mr. F. El-Lah, Mr. G. El-Lah, Mr. P. El-Lah, Mr. B. El-Lah, Mr. L. El-Lah, Mr. D. El-Lah, Mr. K. El-Lah, Mr. E. El-Lah, Mr. N. El-Lah, Mr. W. El-Lah, Mr. R. El-Lah, Mr. T. El-Lah, Mr. Y. El-Lah, Mr. M. El-Lah, Mr. S. El-Lah, Mr. A. El-Lah, Mr. J. El-Lah, Mr. F. El-Lah, Mr. G. El-Lah, Mr. P. El-Lah, Mr. B. El-Lah, Mr. L. El-Lah, Mr. D. El-Lah, Mr. K. El-Lah, Mr. E. El-Lah, Mr. N. El-Lah, Mr. W. El-Lah, Mr. R. El-Lah, Mr. T. El-Lah, Mr. Y. El-Lah, Mr. M. El-Lah, Mr. S. El-Lah, Mr. A. El-Lah, Mr. J. El-Lah, Mr. F. El-Lah, Mr. G. El-Lah, Mr. P. El-Lah, Mr. B. El-Lah, Mr. L. El-Lah, Mr. D. El-Lah, Mr. K. El-Lah, Mr. E. El-Lah, Mr. N. El-Lah, Mr. W. El-Lah, Mr. R. El-Lah, Mr. T. El-Lah, Mr. Y. El-Lah, Mr. M. El-Lah, Mr. S. El-Lah, Mr. A. El-Lah, Mr. J. El-Lah, Mr. F. El-Lah, Mr. G. El-Lah, Mr. P. El-Lah, Mr. B. El-Lah, Mr. L. El-Lah, Mr. D. El-Lah, Mr. K. El-Lah, Mr. E. El-Lah, Mr. N. El-Lah, Mr. W. El-Lah, Mr. R. El-Lah, Mr. T. El-Lah, Mr. Y. El-Lah, Mr. M. El-Lah, Mr. S. El-Lah, Mr. A. El-Lah, Mr. J. El-Lah, Mr. F. El-Lah, Mr. G. El-Lah, Mr. P. El-Lah, Mr. B. El-Lah, Mr. L. El-Lah, Mr. D. El-Lah, Mr. K. El-Lah, Mr. E. El-Lah, Mr. N. El-Lah, Mr. W. El-Lah, Mr. R. El-Lah, Mr. T. El-Lah, Mr. Y. El-Lah, Mr. M. El-Lah, Mr. S. El-Lah, Mr. A. El-Lah, Mr. J. El-Lah, Mr. F. El-Lah, Mr. G. El-Lah, Mr. P. El-Lah, Mr. B. El-Lah, Mr. L. El-Lah, Mr. D. El-Lah

"INVESTMENTS."

"INVESTMENTS" introduced, in an entirely original manner, new and important methods for the employment of and the means of obtaining capital. Among the

SPECIALLY CONTRIBUTED ARTICLES

are "Stock Markets and How to Profit by Them"; "Theory of Successful Speculation"; "How to start an Account"; "The Advantages of Call Options"; "Contingent Mining and Industrial Securities"; "How to Invest in Mines"; "American Rails with Points for Operators in Turkey"; "The Principles of Investment by Indirectly"; "General Principles for Investors"; "Rules for Investors in Mines"; "General Principles for Speculators"; "Stock Exchange Terms"; being a glossary for Market Operators; "Stock Exchange Parables"; "Insurance, as a Means of Making, Saving, and Sparing Money"; and "Colonial Building Land: Its Great Possibilities."

"Investments" (148 pages) sent Post Free on mentioning "Egyptian Gazette."

LONDON & PARIS EXCHANGE

LIMITED.

GENERAL BANKERS.
BASILDON HOUSE, BANK, LONDON, E.C.

CHRONIQUE JUDICIAIRE

COUR D'APPEL MIXTE

INTERESSANTE QUESTION DE COMPETENCE

A l'audience de mercredi, tenue sous la présidence de M. de Merodis, la Cour d'Appel Mixte s'est prononcée sur une intéressante question de compétence dans l'affaire des biens Youssef Ibrahim contre l'administration des Chemins de fer.

Youssef Ibrahim ayant été touché par une locomotive de l'Etat et ayant souffert de ses blessures, ses héritiers, tous indigènes, assignèrent l'administration des Chemins de fer devant le Tribunal Civil Mixte en paiement d'une indemnité.

L'administration répondit que depuis le décret du 25 novembre 1904 qui a désaffecté les chemins de fer, tout les recettes étaient précédemment affectées au service de la Dette Privée, la Juridiction Mixte n'est plus compétente dans les procès entre des plaideurs indigènes et cette administration.

D'après les biens de Youssef Ibrahim, les Tribunaux Mixtes étaient compétents; il invoquaient à l'appui de leur système une disposition du décret aux termes de laquelle l'abrogation des lois antérieures ne pouvait pas avoir pour effet de rendre compétente une juridiction qui était auparavant incompétente.

Dans les Tribunaux Indigènes, précédemment incompétents pour statuer sur les procès entre des indigènes et l'administration des Chemins de fer, ne pouvaient pas devenir compétents et en conséquence, après l'entrée en vigueur du nouveau décret.

Le Tribunal Civil Mixte d'Alexandrie n'avait pas admis ce système et s'était déclaré incompétent.

Sur une brillante plaidoirie de M. Schiavari, bey pour l'administration des Chemins de fer, la Cour a confirmé le jugement de première instance.

En conséquence les indigènes qui voudront plaider contre les Chemins de fer de l'Etat devront s'adresser aux Tribunaux Indigènes.

TRIBUNAL MIXTE DU CAIRE

LE PROCES DE LA TWENTY

Un groupe d'actionnaires vient d'intenter un procès contre les membres du dernier conseil d'administration et quelques anciens administrateurs de la Société Egyptienne Twentish.

Ce groupe d'actionnaires représenté par M. Jean Sir a encore assigné les liquidateurs en remplacement.

Ce procès ne peut manquer d'intéresser l'opinion publique, car il précèdera certaines responsabilités. Nous en reparlerons en temps opportun. L'affaire sera appelée à l'audience commerciale du 6 mai.

COURSES D'ALEXANDRIE

(1888 JOURNÉE)

MAIDEN ARAB RACE

The Clown 10.7, Mahmoud 10.7, Perth 10.7, Klondyke 10.7, Ion 10.7, Kendal 10.7, Sam-ham 10.7, El Ghemshi 10.7, Sir Visto 10.7, Sweetie 10.7, Marook 10.7, Wassa 10.7, Gogo 10.7, Caprice 10.7, Social 10.7.

Klondyke a gagné sur la seconde place à 14.41 portant le même poids battant El Tahavi de une longueur. Ion, Sir Visto, Caprice et Gogo étaient derrière lui. Je ne peux pas que 15 ou 20 jours puissent changer leur forme; les autres ne sont pas de la même classe et le prix ne paraît pas devoir changer à Klondyke, Caprice et Gogo pour la place.

PONY HANDICAP

Elipse 9.8, Sadik 11, Doughton 9.2, Vandal 10.6, Royalist 10.10, Spectre, Mayeha 9, Tail 8.0.

Je suis suivant la forme de ces chevaux qu'Elipse doit gagner, avec pour concurrent le plus sérieux Tail et Ray-Bias.

NATIONAL STAKES

Mythakia, Tokio, Mabrouk, Chaine, Bella, Gazi, Ormonde.

La course du G.B. est très ferme et on le voit sur sa forme de l'après-midi à l'après-midi un catter Mabrouk et pour la place Mythakia.

CLUB STAKES (P.L. 500)

Alben Arkonb 10.7, Rize 10.7, Padigan 9.0, Salek 10.4, Au Revor 10.7, Latif 11.3, Der-wah 10.7, Chutney 10.8, Bihoo 9.8, Hareml, 10.7, Vikings 10.3, Pétrone 10.1, Mithad, 10.7, Army 10.8, Nimrod 9.10, Bohlins 10.7,

SOCIETE ANONYME DU BEHERA

AVIS

Messieurs les actionnaires de la Société Anonyme du Behra sont convoqués en Assemblée Générale Extraordinaire le mardi 16 Mai 1905 à 3 h. 30 m. de relevée au siège de la Société, 6 rue Adib pour délibérer sur l'ordre du jour suivant:

Modification des Articles 6, 12 et 23 des Statuts comme suit:

TEXTE ACTUEL

Article 6
Les actions sont au Porteur et se trouvent entièrement libérées; elles sont numérotées de 1 à 50,000 et extraites de registres à souche, qui seront déposés au siège de la Société. Elles sont revêtues de la signature du Président du Conseil d'Administration et de deux Administrateurs et frappées du timbre à eau de la Société.

Article 12
Chaque Administrateur doit être propriétaire de cinquante actions au moins. Ces actions seront inaliénables pendant la durée de ses fonctions, et elles resteront déposées à la Caisse de la Société.

Article 23 (3ème paragraphe)
Elle (l'Assemblée Générale) est formée par la réunion de tous les Actionnaires possédant vingt actions au moins.

TEXTE PROPOSE

Article 6
Les actions sont au porteur et se trouvent entièrement libérées; elles sont numérotées progressivement et extraites de registres à souche. Elles sont revêtues de la signature de deux Administrateurs et frappées du timbre de la Société.

Article 12
Chaque Administrateur doit être propriétaire de cinquante actions ordinaires au moins. Ces actions seront inaliénables pendant la durée de ses fonctions et elles resteront déposées à la Caisse de la Société.

Article 23 (2ème paragraphe)
Elle (l'Assemblée Générale) est formée par la réunion de tous les Actionnaires possédant au moins vingt actions ordinaires, ou 500 actions privilégiées.

Tout porteur de vingt actions ordinaires ou de 500 actions privilégiées a droit d'assister à l'Assemblée Générale, mais, conformément à l'Article 24 des Statuts, il devra justifier auprès de la Société du dépôt de ses actions; un jour avant la date fixée pour la réunion.

Il est rappelé qu'aux termes de l'Article 30 des Statuts, il ne pourra être valablement délibéré sur l'objet porté à l'ordre du jour, qu'autant que les actions représentées formeront au moins la moitié du Capital.

L'Administrateur-Directeur
(Signé) R. W. P. POSTER.
Alexandrie, le 22 Avril 1905. 25384-4-2

THE UPPER EGYPT HOTELS COMPANY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT Provisional SHARE CERTIFICATES of the above named Company will be ready for exchange against Assignment Letters on and after 2nd May 1905 at the Office of Messrs. Russell and Kerr, Chartered Accountants, Maison Chawarbi Pacha, Sharia Kasr-el-Nil, Cairo. 25363-1

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT Provisional DEBENTURE CERTIFICATES of the above named Company will be ready for exchange against Assignment Letters, on payment of the interest due thereon, on or after 1st May 1905, at the Office of Messrs. Russell and Kerr, Chartered Accountants, Maison Chawarbi Pacha, Sharia Kasr-el-Nil, Cairo. 25364-1

Bearer Warrants are being printed and sold notice will be given when they can be exchanged against the Provisional Debenture Certificates. 25364-1

To the Mortgage Debenture Holders of the DAIRA SANIEH SUGAR CORPORATION LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the principal monies secured by all the above Debentures outstanding together with interest thereon up to the First day of November 1905 will in accordance with the power reserved by said Debentures be repaid on the said 1st day of November 1905 at the Banking House of Messrs. Glynn, Mills, Currie & Co., 67, Lombard Street, London, E.C., against presentation and surrender of the Debentures accompanied by all coupons for subsequent interest.

All Debentures not presented for payment on the 1st November 1905 with all coupons for subsequent interest will cease to carry interest as from that date.
Dated this 22nd day of April 1905.
By Order of the Board,
S. R. APPELTON, Secretary.

57, Old Broad Street, London, E.C. 25369-1

Eastern Telegraph Coy., Ltd.

AFRAGAH TIKH covered in transmission of Egyptian telegrams from England to Alexandria on Friday, 28th April, 1905.

OUTWARD

Between the hours of 10 a.m. and 6 p.m. (Cairo time)

MESSAGES RAN IN

FROM THE POINT

Company's Telegram Office.

TO THE POINT

Company's Telegram Office.

FROM THE POINT

Company's Telegram Office.

TO THE POINT

Company's Telegram Office.

FROM THE POINT

Company's Telegram Office.

MOUVEMENT MARITIME

DU PORT D'ALEXANDRIE

ARRIVAGES

28 avril
Smyrne et Pirée 9 1/2 rap. hall. Uraça, cap. Costantinos, ton. 336, à Kechaya, Newcastle; 24 3/4 rap. ang. George Royle, cap. Hopper, ton. 1,630, à Barker & Co. Trieste; 5 1/2 rap. autr. Bucovina, cap. Siguerelli, ton. 1,745, au Lloyd Autrichien.
29 avril
Alexandrie; 63 h. rap. hall. Phanny, cap. Catalano, ton. 1,193, à Hossy.
Batoum; 9 1/2 rap. hall. Byrras, cap. Katchouhi, ton. 1,450, à Moasia.

DEPARTS

27 avril
Constantinople; rap. ang. Wood, cap. Kightly, sur lest.
Taganrog; rap. ang. Northville, cap. Murray, sur lest.
28 avril
Marseille; rap. franc. Congo, cap. Martin.
Pirée et Odessa; rap. russe Reins Olga, cap. Indoff.
Malte et Trieste; rap. autr. Thalia, capitaine Ivachich.
Smyrne; rap. ital. Armonia, cap. Scotta, avec une partie de la cargaison de provenance.
Constantinople; rap. hall. Magda, capitaine Papastap, sur lest.

EXPORT MANIFESTS.

Port FORT-SAÛD ET SYRIE, par le bateau frang. "Gongo", parti le 20 avril:
Divers, 113 colis divers
Par MANCHESTER, par le S.S. "Grecian Prince", sailed on the 25th April:
Carver Bros. & Co. Ltd., 783 bales cotton
R. & O. Lindemann, 50 "
G. Rickard, 1,987 "
C. Rickard, 90 "
Chormani, Benachi & Co., 500 "
P. C. Baines & Co., 42 "
Birch & Co., 100 "
Mohr & Fendler, 94 "
H. Bindemann, 75 "

3,601 bales cotton
Carver Bros. & Co. Ltd., 400 tons cotton seed
Bell & Alia Minor, 435 quarts berries
R. Barber & Son, 1,000 bales onions
H. Daghem, 600 "
J. Tulloch, 2,510 "
O. K. Levich, 1,238 "
Aly Moh. Saleh, 1,336 "
HULL
For LEITH, by the S.S. "Midlothian", sailed on the 25th April:
Behrend & Co., 225 tons cotton seed
T. Ghirgish, 1,000 quarts beans
Huiliers & Sav., 5,049 bales oil cake
A. Paustier, 8,200 bales onions
C. Fariss, 500 "

COTONS

copie de la dépêche
DE L'ALEXANDRIE GENERAL PRODUCE ASSOCIATION
à la
LIVERPOOL COTTON ASSOCIATION

(Cours cotés en jour à la Bourse Khédiviale à 9 h. 45 a.m.)
Tel. 14 1/2 L'arrivage Mai
" 13 5/16 " Juillet
" 12 1/4 " Septembre
" 12 1/8 " Janvier

Marché steady.

Arrivages de ce jour, à Minot-el-Bassal, centars 16,138

(Cours cotés en jour à la Bourse Khédiviale à 12 h. 45 a.m.)

Tel. 14 1/2 L'arrivage Mai

" 13 5/16 " Juillet

" 12 1/4 " Septembre

" 12 1/8 " Janvier

Marché ferme.

Owing to holiday we shall not wire to you until Tuesday.

MARCHÉ DE MINOT-EL-BASSAL

29 avril 1905. (11 h. 55 a.m.)

Rat du marché de ce jour, oct. Le disponible n'a pas suivi les contrats, mais les acheteurs pressés ont dû se contenter à 1/8 de hausse. Affaires fort limitées.

Les arrivages d'hier et de ce jour se chiffrent par centars 15,343 contre même jour l'année précédente centars 6,554

Graines de coton. — Soutenu

Disponible Ticket

Mit-Affé — Hautes 10/40

Havette — Hautes 10/40

Ble — Stationnaires

Qualité Supérieure — Cond. Saha P.T. — 27

" Bédouin — 27

" Bédouin — 27

" Bédouin — 27

" Bédouin — 27

" Bédouin — 27

" Bédouin — 27

" Bédouin — 27

" Bédouin — 27

" Bédouin — 27

" Bédouin — 27

" Bédouin — 27

" Bédouin — 27

" Bédouin — 27

" Bédouin — 27

" Bédouin — 27

" Bédouin — 27

" Bédouin — 27

" Bédouin — 27

" Bédouin — 27

" Bédouin — 27

" Bédouin — 27

" Bédouin — 27

" Bédouin — 27

" Bédouin — 27

" Bédouin — 27

" Bédouin — 27

" Bédouin — 27

" Bédouin — 27

ARRIVAGES

des vendredis 28 et samedi 29 avril 1905

Documents de l'Alexandria General Produce Association.

CHANGES ET CHEQUES DE BANQUE

Cotons — 8/8 1440

Graines de coton — 5933

Ble — 5/12

" Bédouin — 5/12

Fèves Bédouin — 5/12

Orges — 5/12

Mais — 5/12

Lentilles — 5/12

Cotons — Total des arrivages depuis le 1er septembre 1904 jusqu'à ce jour, centars 5,940,945

Cotons — Total des arrivages depuis le 1er septembre 1903 jusqu'à ce jour, centars 6,357,112

CONTRAITS (11 h. 55 a.m.)

Cours de la Bourse de Minot-el-Bassal

Novembre. N.R. Tal. 12 7/8

Janvier — 12 1/8

Mai — 12 3/8

Sept. — 12 1/8

Oct. — 12 1/8

Graines de coton

M.D.J. — N.R. P.T. 55 30/40

Sept-Oct. — N.R. P.T. 55 30/40

Novembre — N.R. P.T. 55 30/40

Janvier — N.R. P.T. 55 30/40

Mai — N.R. P.T. 55 30/40

Sept. — N.R. P.T. 55 30/40

Oct. — N.R. P.T. 55 30/40

Graines de coton

Novembre. N.R. Tal. 12 7/8

Janvier — 12 1/8

Mai — 12 3/8

Sept. — 12 1/8

Oct. — 12 1/8

Graines de coton

M.D.J. — N.R. P.T. 55 30/40

Sept-Oct. — N.R. P.T. 55 30/40

Novembre — N.R. P.T. 55 30/40

Janvier — N.R. P.T. 55 30/40

Mai — N.R. P.T. 55 30/40

Sept. — N.R. P.T. 55 30/40

Oct. — N.R. P.T. 55 30/40

Graines de coton

Novembre. N.R. Tal. 12 7/8

Janvier — 12 1/8

Mai — 12 3/8

Sept. — 12 1/8

Oct. — 12 1/8

Graines de coton

M.D.J. — N.R. P.T. 55 30/40

Sept-Oct. — N.R. P.T. 55 30/40

Novembre — N.R. P.T. 55 30/40

Janvier — N.R. P.T. 55 30/40

Mai — N.R. P.T. 55 30/40

Sept. — N.R. P.T. 55 30/40

Oct. — N.R. P.T. 55 30/40

Graines de coton

Novembre. N.R. Tal. 12 7/8

Janvier — 12 1/8

Mai — 12 3/8

Sept. — 12 1/8

Oct. — 12 1/8

Graines de coton

M.D.J. — N.R. P.T. 55 30/40

Sept-Oct. — N.R. P.T. 55 30/40

Novembre — N.R. P.T. 55 30/40

Janvier — N.R. P.T. 55 30/40

Mai — N.R. P.T. 55 30/40

Sept. — N.R. P.T. 55 30/40

Oct. — N.R. P.T. 55 30/40

Graines de coton

Novembre. N.R. Tal. 12 7/8

Janvier — 12 1/

